

PIE

PIKE. *n. f.* [*pieque*, Fr. his snout being sharp. *Skinner and Junius.*]

1. The lucc or pike is the tyrant of the fresh waters: they are bred some by generation, and some not; as namely of a weed called pickerel-weed, unless Gensier be much mistaken; for he says, this weed and other glutinous matter, with the help of the sun's heat in some particular months, and in some ponds apted for it by nature, do become *piekes*: doublets divers *piekes* are bred after this manner, or are brought into some ponds some other ways, that is past man's finding out: Sir Francis Bacon observes the *pike* to be the longest lived of any fresh water fish, and yet he computes it to be not usually above forty years; and others think it to be not above ten years: he is a solitary, melancholy and bold fish; he breeds but once a year, and his time of breeding or spawning is usually about the end of February, or somewhat later, in March, as the weather proves colder or warmer; and his manner of breeding is thus; a he and a *pike* will usually go together out of a river into some ditch or creek, and there the pawner casts her eggs, and the melter hovers over her all the time she is casting her spawn, but touches her not.

Walton's Angler.
In a pond into which were put several fish and two *piekes*, upon drawing it some years afterwards there were left no fish, but the *piekes* grown to a prodigious size, having devoured the other fish and their numerous spawn.

Hale.
The *pike* the tyrant of the floods.

Pope.
2. [*Pique*, Fr.] A long lance used by the foot soldiers, to keep off the horse, to which bayonets have succeeded.

Beat you the drum that it speak mournfully,

Trail your steel *piekes*. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*

Let us revenge this with our *piekes*, ere we become rakes; for I speak this in hunger for bread, not for revenge. *Shakespeare.*

He wanted *piekes* to set before his archers. *Shakespeare.*

They clofed, and locked shoulder to shoulder, their *piekes* they frained in both hands and therewith their buckler in the left, the one end of the *pike* against the right foot, the other breast-high against the enemy. *Hayward.*

A lance he bore with iron *piekes*;

Th' one half would thrust, the other strike. *Hudibras.*

3. A fork used in husbandry.

A rake for to rake up the fitches that lie,

A *pike* to pike them up handfome to drie. *Tusser.*

4. Among turners, two iron spigs between, which any thing to be turned is fastened.

Hard wood, prepared for the lathe with rasps, they pitch between the *piekes*. *Moxon.*

PIKED. adj. [*Piqué*, Fr.] Sharp; acuminate; ending in a point. In *Shakespeare*, it is used of a man with a pointed beard.

Why then I suck my teeth, and catechise

My *pieked* man of countries. *Shakespeare, King John.*

PIKEMAN. n. f. [*pike* and *man*.] A soldier armed with a pike.

Three great squadrons of *piekemen* were placed against the enemy. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

PIKESTAFF. n. f. [*pike* and *staff*.] The wooden frame of a pike.

To me it is as plain as a *piekestaff*, from what mixture it is, that this daughter silently lowers, t'other steals a kind look. *Tatler, N^o 75.*

PILASTER. n. f. [*pilastro*, Fr. *pilastro*, Italian.] A square column sometimes insolated, but often set within a wall, and only shewing a fourth or a fifth part of its thickness. *Dish.*

Pilasters must not be too tall and slender, lest they resemble pillars; nor too dwarfish and gross, lest they imitate the piles or piers of bridges. *Watson.*

Built like a temple, where *pilasters* round

Were set. *Milton.*

The curtain rises, and a new frontispiece is seen, joined to the great *pilasters* each side of the stage. *Dryden.*

Clay four slices of *pilaster* on't,

That laid with bits of rustic makes a front. *Pope.*

PILCHER. n. f. [*Warburton* says we should read *pilche*, which signifies a cloak or coat of skins, meaning the scabbard: this is confirmed by *Junius*, who renders *pilly*, a garment of skins; *pyleece*, Sax. *pellice*, Fr. *pelliccia*, Italian; *pellis*, Lat.]

1. A furred gown or case; any thing lined with fur. *Hanmer.*

Pluck your sword out of his *pilcher* by the ears. *Shakespeare.*

2. A fish like a herring.

PILE. n. f. [*pila*, Fr. *pila*, Dutch.]

1. A strong piece of wood driven into the ground to make firm a foundation.

The bridge the Turks before broke, by plucking up of certain *piles*, and taking away of the planks. *Knolles.*

If the ground be hollow or weak, he strengthens it by driving in *piles*. *Moxon.*

The foundation of the church of Harlem is supported by wooden *piles*, as the houses in Amsterdam are. *Locke.*

2. A heap; an accumulation.

That is the way to lay the city flat,

And bury all which yet distinctly ranges

In heaps and *piles* of ruin. *Shakespeare.*

What *piles* of wealth hath he accumulated

PIL

To his own portion! what expence by th' hour
Seems to flow from him! how i' th' name of thrift,
Does he rake this together. *Shakespeare.*

By the water passing through the stone to its perpendicular intervals, was brought thither all the metallic matter now lodged therein, as well as that which lies only in an undigested and confused *pile*. *Woodward.*

3. Any thing heaped together to be burned.

I'll bear your logs the while; pray give me it,

I'll carry't to the *pile*. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

Woe to the bloody city, I will even make the *pile* for fire great. *Ezekiel xxiv. 9.*

In Alexander's time, the Indian philosophers, when weary of living, lay down upon their funeral *pile* without any visible concern. *Callier on the Value of Life.*

The wife, and counsellor or priest,

Prepare and light his funeral fire,

And cheerful on the *pile* expire. *Prior.*

4. An edifice; a building.

Th' ascending *pile* stood fix'd her stately height. *Milt.*

Not to look back to far, to whom this life

Owes the first glory of so brave a *pile*. *Denham.*

The *pile* o'clock'd the town, and drew the sight. *Dryd.*

Fancy brings the vanish'd *piles* to view,

And builds imaginary Rome anew. *Pope's Miscellanies.*

Lament his old Whitehall in flames;

A *pile* shall from its ashes rise,

Fit to invade or prop the skies. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

5. A hair. [*pilus*, Lat.]

Yonder's my lord, with a patch of velvet on's face; his

left cheek is a cheek of two *piles* and a half, but his right

cheek is worn bare. *Shakespeare, All's well that ends well.*

6. Hairy surface; nap.

Many other sorts of stones are regularly figured; the am-

anthus of parallel threads, as in the *pile* of velvet. *Grew.*

7. [*Pilum*, Lat.] The head of an arrow.

His spear a bent,

The *pile* was of a horse fly's tongue,

Whole sharpness nought revers'd. *Drayton's Nymph.*

8. [*Pila*, Fr. *pila*, Italian.] One side of a coin; the reverse of a cross.

Other men have been, and are of the same opinion, a

man may more justifiably throw up cross and *pila* for his

opinions, than take them up so. *Locke.*

9. [In the plural, *piles*.] The hemorrhoids.

Wherever there is any uneasiness, solicit the humours to-

wards that part, to procure the *piles*, which seldom mis to

relieve the head. *Arbutnot.*

To *PILE. v. a.*

1. To heap; to coacervate.

The fabrick of his folly, whose foundation

Is *pil'd* upon his faith, and will continue

The standing of his body. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.*

Let them pull all about my ears,

Pile ten hills on the Tarpeian rock,

That the precipitation might downstretch

Below the beam of light, yet will I fill

Be thus. *Shakespeare.*

Against beleagu'r'd heav'n the giants move;

Hills *pil'd* on hills, on mountains mountains lie,

To make their mad approaches to the sky. *Dryden.*

Men *pil'd* on men, with active leaps arise,

And build the breathing fabrick to the skies. *Addison.*

In all that heap of quotations which he has *piled* up,

nothing is aimed at. *Atterbury.*

All these together are the foundation of all those heaps of

comments, which are *piled* to high upon authors, that it is

difficult sometimes to clear the text from the rubbish. *Felton.*

2. To fill with something heaped.

Attabaliba had a great house *piled* upon the sides with great

wedges of gold. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

PILEATED. adj. [*pilatus*, Lat.] In the form of a cover or hat.

A *pileated* echinus taken up with different shells of several

kinds. *Woodward on Pessili.*

PILER. n. f. [from *pila*.] He who accumulates.

To *PILER. v. a.* [*piller*, Fr.] To steal; to gain by petty

robbery. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

They not only steal from each other, but *pilfer* away all

things that they can from such strangers as do land. *Abbot.*

He would not *pilfer* the victory; and the defeat was

easy. *Bacon's Essays.*

Leaders, at an army's head,

Hem'd round with glories, *pilfer* cloth or bread,

As meanly plunder, as they bravely fought. *Pope.*

To *PILER. v. n.* To practise petty theft.

Your purposes low correction

Is such as basest and the meanest wretches,

For *pilferings* and most common trespasses,

Are punish'd with. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*

They of those marches

Shall be a wall sufficient to defend

Our inland from the *pilfering* borderers. *Shakespeare.*

I came

PIL

I came not here on such a trivial toy,
As a fray'd ewe, or to pursue the stealth
Of *pilfering* wolf. *Milton.*

When these plagiarists come to be stript of their *pilfered*

ornaments, there's the daw of the fable. *L'Estrange.*

Ev'ry string is told,

For fear some *pilfering* hand should make too bold. *Dryden.*

PILFERER. n. f. [from *pilfer*.] One who steals petty things.

Hast thou suffered at any time by vagabonds and *pilferers*?

Promote those charities which remove such pests of society

into prisons and workhouses. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

PILFERINGLY. adv. With petty larceny; slichingly.

PILFERY. n. f. [from *pilfer*.] Petty theft.

A wolf charges a fox with a piece of *pilfery*; the fox de-

nies, and the ape tries the cause. *L'Estrange.*

PILGRIM. n. f. [*pilgrim*, Dutch; *pelerin*, Fr. *pellegrino*, Italian;

peregrinus, Lat.] A traveller; a wanderer; particularly one

who travels on a religious account.

Two *pilgrims*, which have wandered some miles together,

have a hearty-grief when they are near to part. *Drummond.*

Granting they could not tell Abraham's footstep from an

ordinary *pilgrim's*; yet they should know some difference be-

tween the foot of a man and the face of Venus. *Stillingfleet.*

Like *pilgrims* to th' appointed place we tend;

The world's an inn, and death the journey's end. *Dryden.*

To *PILGRIM. v. n.* [from the noun.] To wander; to ramble.

The ambulo bath no certain home or diet, but *pilgrims* up

and down every where, feeding upon all sorts of plants. *Grew.*

PILGRIMAGE. n. f. [*pilgrimage*, Fr.]

1. A long journey; travel; more usually a journey on account

of devotion.

We are like two men

That vow a long and weary *pilgrimage*. *Shakespeare.*

In prison thou hast spent a *pilgrimage*,

And, like a hermit, overpast thy days. *Shakespeare.*

Most miserable hour, that time ere saw

In lasting labour of his *pilgrimage*. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*

Painting is a long *pilgrimage*; if we do not actually begin

the journey, and travel at a round rate, we shall never arrive

at the end of it. *Dryden's Dovesong.*

2. *Shakespeare* used it for time irksomely spent, improperly.

PILL. n. f. [*pilula*, Lat. *pillule*, French.] Medicine made into

a small ball or mass.

In the taking of a potion or *pills*, the head and the neck

shake. *Bacon's Natural History.*

When I was sick, you gave me bitter *pills*. *Shakespeare.*

The oraculous doctor's mystick bills,

Certain hard words made into *pills*. *Crashaw.*

To *PILL. v. a.* [*piller*, Fr.]

1. To rob; to plunder.

So did he good to none, to many ill;

So did he all the kingdom rob and pill. *Hubbard.*

The commons hath he *pil'd* with grievous taxes,

And lost their hearts. *Shakespeare, Richard II.*

Large-handed robbers your grave masters are,

And *pill* by law. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens.*

You wrangling pirates, that fall out

In sharing that which you have *pil'd* from me. *Shakespeare.*

Suppose *pilling* and polling officers, as busy upon the people,

as those flies were upon the fox. *L'Estrange.*

He who *pil'd* his province 'scapes the laws,

And keeps his money, though he lost his cause. *Dryden.*

2. For *pel*; to strip off the bark.

Jacob took him rods of green poplar, and *pilled* white

freaks in them. *Genesis xxx. 37.*

To *PILL. v. n.* To be stript away; to come off in flakes or

scories. This should be *pel*; which see.

The whiteness *pilled* away from his eyes. *Tab. xi. 13.*

PILLAGE. n. f. [*pillage*, Fr.]

1. Plunder; something got by plundering or *pilling*.

Others, like soldiers,

Make boot upon the sumner's velvet buds;

Which *pillage* they with merry march bring home. *Shak.*

2. The act of plundering.

Thy sons make *pillage* of her chastity. *Shakespeare.*

To *PILLAGE. v. a.* [from the noun.] To plunder; to spoil.

The consul Mummius, after having beaten their army,

took, *pillaged* and burnt their city. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

PILLAGER. n. f. [from *pillage*.] A plunderer; a spoiler.

PILLAR. n. f. [*pili*, Fr. *pilar*, Spanish; *pilastra*, Italian;

pilar, Welsh and Armorick.]

1. A column.

Pillars or columns, I could distinguish into simple and com-

pounded. *Watson's Architecture.*

The palace built by Pegasus vast and proud,

Supported by a hundred *pillars* stood. *Dryden.*